THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

At the expense of seventy-five red cents, expended in various ways, we finally found ourelves inside this well-known mansion, now being finished up-town. It is a curious den of absordities. At the entrance, we met a stranger evidently from foreign parts, looking up and around, exclaiming, " Sacre! ible. A hall of a dozen or fitteen feet in widen, and running to the rear of the house, rose before us to the roof with an arched ceiling, bedaubed all over with ridiculous glaring colors, tawdry ornaments and sense. lees gilding. On either side, at each story, a gallery, ran around, from which there were entrances to the chambers. In all directions the finish was loaded down. buried beneath ornaments, carved, molded painted and gilded, till one felt a sense of utter surfeit of the groteeque and gaudy. On one side of the had is the parlor, which seems more like a gallery, since its length is three or four times its width. Its sorry dimensions, contrasted with the external capacity of the building, are but too manifest. It is covered, ceiling and walls, with freeco painting-such as would hardly be tolerated on the walls of a country bar-room where many gods of heaven and earth do congreg ste There are Jupiter, and Neptune, and and shine. Dante, and nobody knows who, including numberless female deities with turn up noses and open mouths. In the panels are various men of musical renown, nestling in the bosom of the symbols of their art. Their names ought to be beneath them, but they are not. On the opposite side of the hall is a libraryroom with dismal accommodations for books, and aw ful pictures of Washington, Lafayette and some illustrious compatriot, fatally fixed on the walls. Over this room is what the Quakers and Yankees call a " meeting-house" -that is, a place for religious serviews. It is a private chapel, where worship can be performed in a very elegant and private way, and where zone but immsculate conceptions could be supposed to enter. The idea of such a thing in a pri vate residence in the heart of the City of New-York, with forty churches within fifteen minutes walk of the spot, is one of those incongruous studities and melancholy commentaries upon human wisdom that happily are rot found to oppress the senses more than once or twice in a life-time. In the rear thereof is a room for gymnastics, extending upward from the lower story, where a man weman or child might swing forward and back fifteen feet, more or less, without knecking their brains out

Back of the front hall is a picture-room 20 feet by 25, designed for the exhibition of a pan ramic view of the whole length of the Hudson River, which is already painted on 40,000 feet of canvas and awaits being unrolled for exhibition. The room is large enough for this grand panorama, when rolled up, which could bere be very inconveniently shown ten feet at a time to a very imaginative master and mistrees of the establishment and two small children at once, by their taking seats at the extreme end of the room and looking through the big end of a telescope. The dining-room of this establishment adjoins the parlor on the rear, and is of a size that would not necessitate the setting of the table more tuan twice or three times to feed all the guests the house would accommodate. Besides, it is well ventilated in every direction, the greater part of the side walls being on hinges. A kitchen below answers to it in every respect. A cooking-range is there found which, by be ing drove, would do the cooking for half as many as the dising-room will accommodate. Up stairs the eleeping spartments are equal to any old-fashioned capacious house is the country built a hundred years ago. They are just good-sized boxes, without dressingrooms, with the most infinitesimal accommodations for ablution. We have our own unsophisticated impressions that no sleeping apartments constructed with the simplest view to convenience for two, can consist of less than four rooms, to wit: a common sleeping room, a private one for use in cases of illnees, and a dressing room for each, all attached. This arrangement should be found in every \$10,000 house. It is not found in most of our most costly residences. The reason is to be found in the fact that our tich people all sprang from the roo's, and bear fruit without having been grafted. In their youth, some slept in the forecastle, a few in the cabin and large numbers in the shop, in the attic, or on the mow. What do they know about elegant arrangements, except as they copy from their equally uninstructed neighbors ! Our architects are no better. We trust the latter may improve the hint we have thrown out. We labor for the improvement of all, and our philanthropy embraces even the denizens of the Fifth-

A barber's-shop, with a row of water basins, is on the lower floor, near by the lower hall. The only thing which seemed to us to be wanting in this apartment, was the barber's pole, which we in vain looked to see somewhere projecting from the wall. Every other sign and symbol seemed to be painted, in one place or another, about the premises, but we are confident that, by some mistake, the pole has been omitted. But we y to make no detailed description of this indeter morter, all sorts of grotesque forms for casting it, yellow, blue and red paint, gilding by the acre, the entire stock in trade of an ignorant and absurd scenepainter, and we have the interior thereof in full pust not omit mention of the staircase, especially, as there is but one for coachman, butler, nursery maid, and children, chamber-girls, master, mistress, guests, gentry, nobility, and all. Neither should we overlook the Conservatory, with its glass roof, just on the north side of the building, where the sun never

This unique stopping-place for a small family, during a brief earthly pilgrimage in this Democratic Relie where we have nothing hereditary, belongs to one of a numerous family, whose name and connections are extensively known. Its family cognomen, which we shall not exhibit the bad taste to repeat, may be found in the records of the life and times of the immortal Doestieks. Indeed, every gentleman and simpleman has several of the family among his speaking acquaintance. At various times in the ear-lier and later history of this country, as of all countries, some one or more members of the name has illustrated the peculiar significance of his family appellation, and none more emphatically than in architectural achievements like this, built up in one generation, to be thrown down and converted into rubbish in the bext. If money is sometimes made easily in this country, so is it often footishly squandered. Think of lavishing a quarter of a million of dollars upon an cetablishment like this!

WILLIAMSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT

BALL .- The 13th Annual Ball of the Williamsburgh Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of deceased Firemen, took place last evening at the Odeon, in Fifth st.

The firemen, as usual, "were promptly on hand," E the appointed hour, accompanied by their lady friends, among whom were some of the fairest of the city. The company, in point of numbers and respectability, has not been surpassed during the present

Among the invited guests we noticed Ex-May Berry; Chief of Police Folk: President of the Fire Department of New-York, Mr. Prior; Aldermen Sparks, Huntley, Eames, Barnard, and others.

The Committee, Messrs. Van Valkenburgh, Done van, Scott, Homan, Wilson, Wiggans, and Bennett, were untiring in their exertions in behalf of those

Shortly after 12 o'clock the company partook of an excellent supper, prepared by the proprietor, Mr. Theall, after which the dance was resumed and continued without interruption until a late hour, when there was a " Promenade-Home, Sweet Home."

The receipts of the ball reached about \$1,200, beisg about the same amount realized on similar occaalone for several years past.

DOINGS A.T THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

SHIRT MAKING YOU A SHILLING -The Mayor's Office was crowded yes erdsy morning, to hear the continuation of the proce, dings against the shirtmaker, Davis. A large numb or of Davis's employes were in the room, and among them a poor within,

who made the following affidavit: who made the following affidavit:

Moyor's offer City and County of Ace. It's Moyor's offer City and County of Ace. It's Moyor's offer City and County of Ace. It's Moyor and eavy That she has been working far he store of I she has been working far he store of I she have a been working far he store of I she have a been working far he store of I she have a been supported to eave a deposit of \$1. The continuity he work at various times ahe was told by Sanah Bavia, now here, on depose and demanding money for the work that they had to money. Hat camp the time she worked for side store at the sounty have been and the work of the time of the work of the store at the sounty when the got money on two outset, when the got 2 at each time, and deposites and are questly demands of said Sarah Davia a stricement and a return of the deposit, but the same was at each time refused before the form work of the work were carried to the work to the work of the said week he store to be not the work two carried the said week hat settlement at each time was two carried the said week but settlement at each time was two carried the said week but settlement as extinence was the said three is due to depose to MARY GILROY.

Ann Brady testified, under oath, as follows:

Rewern to before me, Feb. 26, 1879.

Ann Brady testified, under oath, as follows:

"I reside at No. 88 Vandewaters at, and I work for Mr. Davis, I have worked there three years next Jane, they stapley a good many apreciated a meetimes they give us a shirts when they are well expected with the persons, and sometimes tweater with a small stap give three and six shirts, and that they now women coming offer the work but I recollect the years women coming offer the work but I recollect the years women coming offer the work but I recollect the years women coming offer the work but I recollect the years with the work work they do not set upto I have been a set of the work but I recollect the point of the work was returned properly done. The Davis would return the \$2, can't say what the young women said; I rever say her there but once; I do not know what transpired after Miss Davis told her to alter the work.

Margaret Byrne, the complainant, was then examined and testified as follows:

Irraepired after Miss Davis told her to alter the work."

Margaret Byrne, the complainant, was then examired, and testified as follows:

"I first went to Mas Davis on Monday evenion; she asked me if I had \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to depost; Miss D asked me if I had \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to depost; Miss D asked me if I had \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to depost; Miss D asked me if I had \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to he hat \$\frac{1}{2}\$. What D asked me if I had \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to he hat \$\frac{1}{2}\$. What D asked me if I had \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to he have \$\frac{1}{2}\$. I went home and returned on Tar-day moving not away them \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and book them back on Thireday; Miss D, found foul with tree Miss I had \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to the move and took them back on Thireday; Miss D, found foul took the move counted it and demanded four cents mere; I nave her a superior and also change and took it to her; diss D took her a superior and also her advances was too ! fell and the collar was not away on while and she found a great deal of fault; I hook them home and altered them and returned them at II o'clock Friesy; one of the hottom hands of the bosoms was assult hit short and she comprained that she would not have any patches; I co not know but that I might have suit the bants too small misself as the backs were not cut out for me; I altered to it though! Miss Davis gave me a baid to put on, and I went to astone, corner of West Brandway and Chambers at, and put it on, and then come back to the store; Miss D away found I catted her; I then left and was directed to the Third Ward Station house by a Polleman and the Capten said be count of describing the me my \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and they would give you the \$\frac{2}{2}\$ and the count has a former of the payment for the presence of Mr. and Miss Davis; haven't less strong went to see the shirts right, nor would she give me known and the capten and the capten hings are not be \$\frac{2}{2}\$ and it cases the shirts right, nor would she give me known move and to see the shirts right, nor would she give me known move and to see the shir

This closed the investigation, and the testimony was submitted to the Mayor. Justice Osborne will give his decision this morning.

Mayor s Office. New York, Feb. 26, 1855.

Hos John Wherler—Hear So: In reply to your questions respecting the Belgians, lately in confident in this City. I have the bonot to advise that they are now at liberty, and beyond the control of the authorides except so far as they may become amenable to our laws hereafter.

Judge Roosevelt of the Supreme Court, released them on the 24th inst., and they are now at large, whether for weal or wo remains to be seen.

I resisted this proceeding, and hence am conscious

whether for weal or we remains to be seen.

I related this proceeding and hence am conscious of having discharged my duty. However much crime or destitution may be increased among us in consequence. I shall feel no self-reproach. I cannot, revertheless, but express regret that they should have been released so summarily at this time. I never courseled their detention in pricon, but advised that they should be returned to Antwerp; and out for this application to the Courts, they would have been now on their way thitter. Their discharge in this matner will, I fear, nuttify my efforts to prevent the immirration of criminals and passers into this country. It apmanner will, I fear, nutlify my efforts to prevent the immiration of criminals and payers into this country. It separate to establish the fact the the Courts defend their introduction. Any action of the mun cipal authorities bereafter counterest this will be looked upon as illegal, and will be entitlely fulfie. An order that they shall not find will be met by imaging them on shore, when if arrested and imprisoned, a writer habeas corpus con them at liberty, to deproduce upon our ties and projects.

It may not be shown to you that very extensive preparations are now being made to Germany, to Belgium, and other as

are now being made to Germany, to Belgium, and other as tions of Europe tor farther expertation of the same class of people. In Switzerland, the preparatory movements have seen so extensive that the Cantonial Governments are now legislating as to the changest and best mode of getting them

leadening as to the cheapest and best mode of getting them away.

A singular fact in connection with the public property of the towns and villages of Switzerland adds an additional incomment to the bandoun of of their papers and communications are not as the same and communication in value to down one loss and communication. The leads authorities, therefore, have a double object in getting rate of the poor. The expanse of their support, and of the evile of their crime, are not only removed forever, but the proprietary interest of these tensiming is increased by getting rate of the poor. The expanse of their support, and of the evile of their crime are not only removed forever, but the proprietary interest of these tensiming is increased by getting rate of the proprietary interest of these tensiming is increased by getting rate of the proposition. The proprietary interest of the desire and the proprietary interest of the evils of criminal rate tapper inmigration, recommended by me, are fully understood in Switzerland. These villages and communes are farmers just to the same shown on selver against foreign as ions.

A paper resident is one canton is not permitted to become a resident of another canton, even under the piece of looking for work, is closely watched on the passports and papers with which they must always be provined closely examined. The same, and even to a greater extent is the case in defining. None date require into a reighthering Scate without a passport and other required into a reighthering Scate without a passport and other required into meighboring Scate without a passport and other required into meighboring Scate without a foreign sum of money he is immensately ordered by a scatcin sum of money he is immensately ordered to be a seas, it is certain from the borders of a country every one must show a derivat out of money he is immensately ordered to the contract of th

papers; and if he is found to be destinate (for on the borders of a country every one must show a certain sum of money) he is immeniately ordered he are and if necessary, transferred for eithy back—by the police, "fastful that by entering he will become a public charge.

This appears to be the domestic policy of these countries to wait each other but who, however have no computations of conscience, or regard for our rights in transferring these outcasts to our care. However, contending with each other as to the care of these and runnies, they appear to make com non-

consist to our care. However, contending with each other as to the care of these unit rimustes, they appear to make roun non cause in stadding them upon us. Therefore, in not receiving them and in forcibly sending them back, we but follow the policy of the cuntries whence they came.

I regret that we have not in this instance followed so good an axampte. The inherent rish to devery community to protect healt from the lingues of dangerous persons cannot be questioned. Sail preservation in the first law of nature. Why is it that querantine regulations are adopted, but to prove the information of the content of the c

The number of allen passergers who arrived at this port hat systam was \$19.23 of which 18.868 were from Germany and swinzerland. My observation and experience, within the past three months have forced me to the conclusion that it is in a portion of the emigration from these calcutters that our institutions are to receive their greatest shock our mirrality the severest tains and our local traxition in largest addition.

I do not wish to be understood as asserting that this emigration is detirmental as a whole. Among them are many honest industrious and thrifty people, whose presence here may be called a blessing to the continuous and thrifty people, whose presence here may be called a blessing to the control that I allude, who like the deligiant have been sent out of their own century as either pumpers or criminals. If nearly two hundred thousand found their was here in 1884, (many being transferred directly from the ship to the Alme-House,) when it was a doubtful question where our authorities had not the power to expelled imprison them, how many may we not lock for when it is known abroad that aim pe application of a wirt of habes corrus will place them at large, in definance of all minorical regulations?

The process of filling our Prisons and Alme-House has now become simplified. The foreign Government which desires to its interest of some attorney at the part in this country where it is to be sent, and a writ is taken out, and "the deed is done."

country where it is to be sent, and "the deed is done."

'the deed is done."

I need not add that legislation is de. Is view of these facts. I need not add that legislation is de manded without delay to put a stop to it. I nope Congress will do something for us. The country can be served in no better or more effectual manner, so far as it respects the well fare of the people. Very respectfully, rours.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A card.

A report baving appeared in The Tribuse of February 26, in reference to a charge of one Charles A. Gregory against the undersigned for perjury, the public is requested to suspend its opinion on the sub public is requested to suspend its opinion on the subject until a full investigation takes piece. The charge grows out of a suit brought by the undersigned, B. G. Wilder, in the Supirme Court in Kings County, assimat Gregory, for property alleged to be franculiently obtained by bin in which the fact of the case are awarn to by Wilder and are attented by the undersigned Harrington as a witness. A hearing was had before the declared by the undersigned Harrington to be alwaltions on both sides, and a decision to favor of Wilder rendered by him. After this decision the charge of printy is brought by Germany mean his denial of the attements of the undersigned, backed by the each of one Area! at John.

L WARRINGFON, Jz.

No 16: Penrl at , New York, Feb. 26, 1855.

CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILROAD to PHIL CASIDEN and ANDOTECT TWO lines daily, at 8 A M, and 2 F M Morring lines at 6 A M., by steam boat JOHN POTTER to SOUTH A MBJY, thesee by service way places and Philadelphia. Fore \$2. Express lines of 2 F M., by JOHN POTTER to 4 MBJY, though to 4 P M., by JOHN POTTER to 4 MBJY, though climit to Gamben by care through in five hours. Fare \$3. Way, Accommodulous and Emigrant Lines at 1 P. M., Fare \$1 M. THE BUSY BODY AT WALLACK S.

At this house was produced last evening Mrs Centlive's five-act comedy entitled "The Busy Body." It is place, which has been exceedingly popular in its day, and in the representation of whi-Garrick did not diedn't to assist, depends for its success rather upon its peculiar and striking situations and the well-marked boldness of the characters, than upon any truthfulness and probability of plot or elegames of diction. There are two pairs of lovers whose matrimonial desires are constantly interrupted by a series of those adverse cir. umstances which ever seem to cross "the course of true love." The guardian of one of the ladies is anxious to marry her himself, and thereby secure her inheritance; and the father of the other desires to wed her to a Spaniard who will take his wife to his own country and but her course objected to by the heroines, who are both provided with cavaliers more to their lik

The interest of the play hangs upon the various stratagems resorted to, for the purpose of consummating their several marriages, without forfeiting their fortunes. And here is intro duced the person on whom the drama chiefly depends for its comic incidents; he is a fellow-ward of the first lady, and a would be assistant of all the loversa meddling, curious, impertinent individual, whose ill-timed, officious endeavors to serve his friends, invariably make mischief, and his efforts to render them some fancied assistance, only defeats all their plans at the very moment of success, and greatly complicate their difficulties. Impelled by his dling spirit of amisbility, he is always present where he ought not to be, and perpetually contrives to tell what ought to be kept silent; and when he is intrusted with a mission, he most adroitly does everything wrong, and totally defeats the sanguine anticipations of his friends in the most good-natured manner imaginable.

The lovers are ingeniously involved in numerous difficulties, which give rise to some effective situa-tions: but at length matters are happily adjusted, in spite of the exertions of the busy Marplot, who has unconsciously, and with the very best intentions, done all in his power to prevent a satisfactory termi-

The pice is a good test of the powers of the performers, as the dialogue possesses no brilliancy, and little wit, and popularity can only result from good acting. It was capitally put upon the stage, the new scenes being very fair, and the costumes correct, and

As Marplot, Mr. Lester did not achieve a very brilliant success-his meddling was too palpable, impertinence too unmistakeably evident, and his acting throughout too much characterized by extravagance and exaggeration; instead of being lively and vivacious, he was fussy. Marplot, though a busybody, and therefore a social nuisance, is the chosen companion and constant associate of gentlemen, and should consequently have the bearing of a well-bred man, and not the manners of the clown

Mr. Blake, as Sir Francis Gripe, barring his forgetfulness of the author, was capital; he, however, was not the only one oblivious of the text; the entire performance showed marks of careless study, and the need of more thorough rehearsal, which is not often the case at this establishment.

As Sir Jealous Traffic, Mr. Brougham had little opportunity to display his powers. Miranda was extorily rendered by Mrs. Conover. Mrs. Stephens was clever as Patch, the chamber mail; and the other parts were all respectably filled. The audience was large, and received the play with much favor, applaucing generally with discrimination. The piece may be set down as a success, but will hardly have a run. It is announced for repetition this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

"The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold; it is a nipping and an eager air," was just as true of the wind resterday in New-York, as Shakspere says it was a thousand years ago at Elsineur, when Hamslet was watching for his father's spook. The wind was cold, savey, and penetrating, as though each separate puff had been armed with that very uncivil civil prostrictest execution upon the shrinking body corporeal of each several shivering sinner caught abroad Still, celd weather, thirty degrees below zero, may be resisted by flannel or exorcised by exercise; but when a much less degree of cold is driven in by the persistent blows of the wind, wool is no longer a shield, and exercise only makes the matter worse. Of course the March winds must come; but we can't are the need of their being so unexpectedly prompt as to raise a breeze in this rude manner during the last hours of old winter. There was a glimpse of hope, at midnight that a modification both of the wind and the temperature was in progress.

lecture of the Anti-Slavery Course, at the Tabernacle, this evening. His persevering and heroic devotion to the cause in which he embarked twenty-five years ago, his position, as the acknowledged pioneer o cause, and his ability, as a public speaker, will, no doubt, in spite of the prejudices engendered against him by the partisans or apologists of Slavery, secure for him a large audience. A distinguished Episcopal Clergyman of this City, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, but who is in no way identified with any Anti Slavery organization, said that Mr. Garrison's lecture, delivered at the Tabernscle a year ago, was "the ablest, and the most faultless presentation of the Slavery question that he had ever "I can endorse it all, from read;" and he added, first to last." The Rev. H. W Beecher, in reading to his congregation, last Sabbath, a notice of the lecture to be delivered this evening, took occasion to say, that while he differed from Mr. Garrison in many espects, he must accord to him the merit of standing bravely and heroically by the great principles of Freedom, while scores of other men, including many Ministers and Doctors of Divinity, had faltered and

Gen. Houston will lecture this evening before the Mercantile Library Association on "Texas." If anybody knows all about that section of the country, Sam " is the individual.

The Board of Aldermen finished up the business of the February session last evening, and adjourned to Monday next Many of the members entertained themselves by making Buncombe speeches on the subject of appropriating \$26,000 for the poor of the City, and, finally, the report was concurred in. \$15,000 of this sum is given to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and \$11,000 to the different Ward Relief Committees.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE EDWARDS .- Last night at & o'cleck, Judge Henry P. Edwards, of the Supreme Court, was pronounced by his physicians to be past recovery. He was apparently convolescent from an attack of typhoid crysipelas, when fever, also of a typhoid character, set in, and in its progress com-pletely prostrated strength and vitality.

GRANNAR SCHOOL No. 20 -The regular semi annual examination of the Male Department of this School took place yesterday, and the examination was conducted by S. S. Randall, Esq., City Superintendent, and Joseph McKeen, Esq , Assistant Superia-All the classes were examined in their various

studies, consisting of reading, spelling, definitions, writing, geography, grammar, history, arithmetic, book keeping, astronomy and algebra. Some fine specimens of drawing were exhibited, two or or three of which attracted, much attention. The exercises

were interspersed with singing, declamation, and reviing of compositions.

Premiums were awarded by the school officers to 45 boys for good conduct during the past six months, also a prize to Master Geo. N. Pratt for the best composition, en itied "The Power of the Press," and anther to Lewis G. A. Crane for the best specimen of declaration.

Addresses were made by Mr. Randall, and Mr. Jones, Commissioner for the Ward, A large number of visitors, consisting of friends of education and parents of the children, were present. The building ore of the smallest of our public school-buildings in the City, yet the School is among the largest, 450 cys being present at the examination. The school officers should, by all means, provide this School with more extended accommodations. The school was very much crowded; the large room and a majority of the class rooms being closely packed, and we un-derstand, that in order to get along, it is necessary to have two classes reciting at the same time in one room. The officers certainly will be wanting in their duty to the public if they neglect much longer to furish a larger building for this School. J. W. Mather is Principal assisted by Messra. Morehouse, Buck, oung, Baden, Jennings, and Miss Winter, Miss O Connell and Miss King. We observed that a marity of the school officers for the ward were present.

The examination of the Female and Primary Departments tock place on Friday last. The former, under the charge of Miss Martha Ames, assisted by six assistant teachers, has an average attendance of about 275; the latter, under the charge of Miss Annie Thomson, with nine assistants, has an average attendance of about 600. Both of these departments are in a very flourishing condition.

INQUEST ON WM. WISE, POISONED BY EATING Ham -We yesterday published a full report of the inquest upon the body of Eugenia Wise, who died from eating of a poisonous ham on the 22d of February last. Coroner Hilton has since held an inquest upon the body of her husband, Wm. Wise, who flied from the same cause. The verdict in his case was the same as in the case of Mrs. Wise. The decessed the same as in the case of Mrs. Wise. The decessed was a native of Germany, 50 years of age. The ham in question is supposed to have generated its poison during the process of preservation. The ham was eaten uncooked, and the Jury therefore thought proper to append the following to their verdict. "It is known that boiling cured meats destroys any poissenous qualities that may be generated in them." Henry Ketterer, one of the witnesses who gave testimory at the inquisition upon the body of Mrs. Wise, and who was one of the party who partook of the ham, has since grown much worse, and is not expected to recover.

STABBING .- James M Gill, a youth 18 years of age as seriously stabbed by a lad named Luke M'Cabe, on Surday night of last week, and is represented to be dangerously wounded. It is said that the stabbing

THE IMPROPANT LABOR EXCHANGE-WASTED, A WIFE -This Institution, under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, is doing a great deal of good, by supplying the farmers of the West with good demestics and laborers. Mr. Fagin, the Superintendent of the Exchange, says that since we published in THE TRIBUNE an account of the operations of the Exchange, he has received, from our subscribers in the Western country, about 1,000 letters, containing applications for laborers. Some of these letters contained some curious requests, but the most singular application came from Ohio, the other day,

singular application came from Ohio, the other day, as follows:

Mr. Froax—Sir: I see by The Thinkers that you entage to supply work people of almost any description. Perhaps you may have one that will suit me far a wife; if you have, and she be willing to come, I will send morey to pay her passage, after receiving an answer from you. Now, Sir, I am a workingman, but have everything to make me contortable, save a loving and kind wife; consequently, you will see that I want no fine lady, but one that can manage a house and family with cleanliness and economy. She must ret only be able to do that, but she must have sone pretensions to beauty, though it will not take much of that to satisfy me, if she has every other requisits. She must have a clear skin, and free from all disease, and not above 49 years of age, and not under 30. She must be able to make and mend children's clothes and men's shirts, and such like trifling things as those. She must be able to read and write a little, and I would like her all the better if she had a taste for reading. I don't care what her religion is, if she be not a Catholic. She must be honest and upright—able to conduct hereif, in every respect, as becomes a woman of good character, and I promise, in return, to be a loving, kind and dutiful husband, if, on a lew weeks trial, she and I can agree; and if we cannot agree so as to man and wife, ane shall be my housekeeper until I either find a wife to my mind, or until she can find another situation. I will give her a dollar a week as wages, and me to retain the half of it until I am paid for bringing her out here. or until she can find another situation. I will give her a dollar a week as wages, and me to retain the half of it until I am paid for bringing her out here. I think I can say no more, but trust to your honor as a gentleman to send me one as faithful to the description I here send you as your judgment will allow you. I am an Englishman, consequently she must be an English woman. I have four children, my youngest four years of age, the next, a girl, is 14, and two older boys, working at the same employment as myself. I am forty years of age, strong and healthy. I have a house with four rooms, and a lot, of my own. If you have a woman that will suit me, she must freely consent of her own accord, or remain where she now is. I would like to cord, or remain where she now is. I would like to
have a few lines from her own hand, stating her soceptance of my offer. I live in a healthy locality. I
think I can say no more until I receive your and her
answer. I will give proper directions how she is to
get fere when I send the money.

If there should be any woman answering to this
description, who would be willing to go to Ohio, Mr.

Fagin will put her in communication with the appli-

CREEL CASE OF DESERTION—An intelligent Irish lady, about 35 years of age, came to the 11d District Station-House on Saturday morning, and represented that she had good reason to suppose that her husband had deserted her, taking with him \$650 in gold, a val-Station-House on Saturday morning, and represented that she had good reason to suppose that her hasband had deserted her, taking with him \$600 in gold, a valuable gold watch and chain, several articles of jew-clay, &c. It appears from her statement that previous to her marriage to the person in question, she was a widow; that her former husband died about a year since in New-Orleans; that he was a speculator, and left her consething like \$1,000 in money; that soon after his death she went to Quebec, where she has relatives, and where she remained until about three weeks since, when she became acquainted with her present husband; that after a short courtain, through the intercession of her own and his friends, she consented to marry the person alluded to, whose naxe is George Willicks, a Scotchman, of 20 years; that a few days after the marriage, he proposed making a visit to some of his relatives, living in this State, to which she consented; and that they arrived in our city on Friday, and put up at Jenkinson's Railroad House; that during the day she discovered that he had been dricking, as he made an useless display of the money which she had intrusted to his charge, and taked about being displeased with her; that fearing he premeditated deserting her, she requested him to return her a part of the money that she might return to her friends; that he denied any such intentions, and swore eternal devotion to her, which partially ressured her. The next morning, however. (Saturday) he came in and stated that a friend of his had extended to him an invistation to take a ride about the city, and that he should not be back for several hours. Being again fearful that he intended deserting her, she inged should be to assist her. Several policemen were detailed to look up the missing man, and after a few hours search they discovered that he had taken the 11 o cleak train for New York. The vagabond left his wife the moderate sum of six cents, and did not even settle his bill at the hotel.

The Hon. Hiram Walbardge M. C.,

The Hon. Hiram Walbridge, M. C., from the HId-Congressional District of this City, being entitled to fill a vacancy recently occurring in the United States Military Academy at West Point, has written a letter fill a vacancy recently occurring the Military Academy at West Point, has written a letter to the Facuity of the Free Academy, in this City, offering to recommend to the President, for appointment as a Cadet, whichever pupil of that institution may be reminated by a majority of his fellow students. This kind offer causes considerable arcitement among the scholars, and the election will, doubless, be conducted with great spirit. [N. Y. Express.

SCODES DEATH OF AN EX POLICE CAPTAIN.

ARRIVALS -- Among the recent arrivals in town, we

Affire A. S. - Almong the recent arrivals in town, we notice the following:

At the laying House-Rev J. J. Price Baltimore, Dr. Himmore Barrishniz Pa., Prof. A. Warner Ambara College, De left D. Howard Barrington, Vt.; J. B. Doe, Wilsonshi, J. Wright San Faccision, M. Hanbert, Early, Vo. S. H. Owen, Hartinet Colen. Col. E. D. Notl. Sc. Paul. Not. J. et W. Allered, Learnighton, E. V., A. McKaden, Zameshile, Othic, E. Teiner, Workington, D. C.

Ching F Tenner, Weshington D C.

At the Mathematical Tenner, The Berner, C. Waleworth, Fhiladelphia, Thomas Gream Baston, Geo. P. Bernouser, Folland, Halley Crelebin, dor H. R. Gorgebil, Policedo, Philadelphia, Thomas Gream, Capt Le Roy, and Ur. Le Reptilist Henry Mellica, Science, Capt Le Roy, and Ur. Le Roy, Philadelphia, Co. C. A. Fuller, Londisane, L. Cook, and B. F. Cree, S. Lombs, F. H. Wheeler, Vermann, E. Paton, Philadelphia, B. Devon, Washington.

At the St. Nicholas, Horst, —The Hon, A. G. Parker, Albany, C. F. F. Uhhorn, Chewgo: E. E. Marria, Anbara, C. C. Alzen, Hudson, Juney Sheiman, Newburgh, C. B. Lamb, Thiladelphia, C. C. Andrews, Kanasrai, H. Pampelly, Aibany, Hun, J. A., Horey, Boston.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Curoner Hilton held an in-quest seneralsy at No. 162 Second at most the body of loba A. Clarr, a child three years old, who died from harm to-ceise don Surekar morning by his clothes taking fire from a store at which he was warming a pillow during a temperary absence of his mother from the room. The Jury madered a verdict of accidental death.

Jersey City, was yesterday admitted to the New York Hospital, soffering from a compound freeture of the left foot, which had been run over by a rail car. It appears that while she was studied a year the track a train come along, cought her dress, and three her upon the track.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY -Two men, named Albert CHARGE OF CONSTRACY — Two men, named Albert Celer and Jacob Sauer duing business at No. 12 Modeen land, and Jacob Sauer duing business at No. 12 Modeen land, and Jacob Sauer Sauer

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY,—A member of the firm of Williams Stevens & Williams, print sellers s v No. 283 Broadway yesterday made a complaint against Wm. Stewart, now in rustedy on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 118 Woosterst, in which they allege that goods to at value of \$116, which were stolen from them some time since have recently been found in the above premises, and in the possession of the accessed. He was recommitted to answers charge of grand larceny. CHARGE OF BERGLARY -Two men, named Edward

Prime and Caleb W. Mitchell were vesterday arrested charged with having, on Sunday hight, broken into the cigar store of Gift on Clase, No. 62 Warren et, and stolen therefrom some base of cigars. They were held to await examination.

DISORDERLY HOUSE,-Charles Drake was yester

Mr. Townsend's printing office, situated on the cor-rer of Ann and Nessas sta, was burglariously entered, be-tween baunday night and Monday morning, and a great num-ber of column and other breas raise were stolen. This is the second time his office has been entered.

The high winds of March are coming, the keen cold of Winter is point, and the tide of humanity is setting arrenally foward the Great World's Fair Callery of Roor, No. SS Brondway, where most splential life size and all size Programs are made. Call and see a perfect wilderness of magnificent pictures.

A CARD .- The unde signed would respectfully inform those who, from the semilance of name, number of street &c. have been led to identify us with the transactions of "John Davis & Son," in the shirt business, that we have no interest in the perties or their business. To those who have known us for the last thirty years, and the prices we pay in that branch of our business in New York, such information is unnecessary.

John M Daviss, Johns & Co.,
No. 22 Warren st.

NATIONAL THEATER, -- "ESTELLE GRANT"

Advertisement.]

WET GOODS VS. DRY GOODS.—Of the whole stock of DRY GOODS belonging to Warser & Loop, amounting to some \$30 000, which was sold as Damaged Goods on Friday last, probably not \$1,000 worth came in contact with fire or water. The chi-ice lots consisting of rich Brothe Shavia, Silks Liren, Damaged Table Dispers and Clothe, Nashia, Daylies Towelings, Shirting, Shreting, and Philow Casing, Marserlles Quilts and Counterpasse, having been purchased by Messis Charles Heard & Co. No. 301 Grand at, they are now prepared to offer the Greatest Bargains of the Season. Goods cut or offered in Joh Lots. Housekeepers furnished at the lowest figure, and all Goods sent to any part of the city state.

Charles Heard & Co. No. 301 Grand st.

NEW STYLES SPRING MANTILLAS. - MOLV-APILE IN THE STATE OF A STATE OF THE STATE O

or style.

[Advertisement.]

1,000 pieces rich Spring Silks, only 4/, 5/ and
6/ per yard. Also, Spring Goods, now opening, in great variety,
the behance of the winter stock, with the sold off a garest sac
rifice.

6/ M. Borbes, No. 323 Grand st., cor. Orchard.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

A MUNICIPAL MAINE LAW .- Notwithstanding the failure of the Maine Law in the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, the Temperance men are determined to secure the blessings of such an enactment to Jersey City; and an ordinance embodying the principles of a stringent Maine Law was presented to the Common Council, at its last regular meeting, by Ald. Cleveland. It will probably come up for action at the next regular meeting of the Board. The following

The first section provides that no person shall sell or expose for sale, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intexicating liquors-ale, porter, eider, lager beer, and all wines included.

The second section stipulates that nothing in this The second section stipulates that nothing in this croinance shall be so construed as to prohibit the manufacture or sale of burning fluids, essences, oben icale, dyee, paints, varnishes, cosmetics, medical compounds, or other articles composed of alcohol or other spirituous figures, if such articles are not adapted to use as a beverage. If intended to be used, or capable of being used in evasion of this ordinance, as a beverage, the selling, keeping for sale, or exposing for sale of such articles will be deemed a violation of this ordinance.

rance. The third section authorizes the Mayor and Com-The third rection authorizes the Mayor and Cour-men Council to appoint an agent, or accepts, to self-spirits, wires, are other intericating liquous, for med-icinal, sacramental, chemical or mechanical purposes only; such signate to receive a salary for their servi-ces not dependant upon the quantity of spurits sold. The sgents will be required to act under such regula-tions seemay be fixed by the Mayor and Common Council There shall not be more than one such agent

The sgents will be required to act under such regulations as may be fixed by the Mayor and Common Council. There shall not be more than one such agent in any Ward of the city.

The fourth section requires that each agent shall set only under a certificate of appointment, in which the place for selling such liquors shall be designated; and shall give a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of \$1,000, for his obedience to the ordinance and rules under which he is appointed and instructed to act. The agent will be required to keep a record of all such sales of spirits or wines made by him, stating the date of the sale, the quantity sold, and the purpose for which it was sold, together with the price paid for it; and report to the Mayor and Common Cosmell menth y his expenditures and receipts—paying over the profits to the City Treasurer.

The fifth section provides for the punishment of any person who shall sell liquors in violation of this ordinance by a fine of \$20 and costs for the first offense, and \$30 and costs for the second offense—the offender to stand committed until paid. On the third and every subsequent conviction the offenders will be fined \$30 and costs from the months. Clerks, servants or agents violating this ordinance shall be liable to the above specified punishments.

The sixth rection provides that parties convicted of violating this ordinance may appeal to the Huison County Court of Common Pleas by entering into bords of deuble the amount of judgment and costs to appear at Court, and to abide its decidion thereon.

The seventh section directs the City Antorney to bring suits upon any of the proposed bonds when its conditions are violated.

The sighth section provides that no person shall be deemed incompetent to act as judge, jaror or witness, in a presecution under this ordinance, on the ground that being a resident of Jersey, the party so acting is interested.

The ninth section authorizes the arrest of persons found in public in a state of issorication, and the in-

that being a resident of Jersey, the party so acting is interested.

The ninth section authorizes the arrest of persons found in public in a state of interiorizin, and the imposition of afine of \$10 and costs of prosecution for such offense. It also empowers any alderman or policeman to arrest, without a warrent, any parsens found drunk in public, and convey them before a magistrate, to be examined as to where they obtained the highest policeman to be committed to the County Jail until such full disclosures are made, and then required to give ball to appear as witnesses in any legal proceeding had relative thereto under this erginance. Upon such dis-

cleance being freely and fally made, the fine and costs unposed for drunks messes shall be remitted.

The tenth section makes the exposure of any sign or device incleating that liquor is sold on any pramities, or fears, burels bables, or any other vessels, to the manner in which spointages and interesting liquors are usually kept for sale, shall be deemed prime four exicence of a violation of this ordinance. The eleventh and twelfth sections pravide for the collection of any forfeitness or pensity arising under this croinance, by action of debt, before the Recorder, or any distinct of the Peace.

The thirteenth and last section of the ordinance provides that it shall not conflict with any existing license for an inn or tavers.

scense for an inn or tavern.

In the Essex County (N. J.) Courts, on Saturday, he following sentences among others, were promoned: Joseph Garchelli convicted of munici in the account agent, a liting analyted Badgely, a Police Matchel in Newsca, in grober less, was sentenced to the State Prison for the term

Dember last, was sentenced to the Sake Prison for the term of eighty area.

Lewis Manybore, onwicted of bresking into and entering printings. State Prison there years.

John O'Neil, found guilty of secult and battery; souteneed of the Size Prison to, six months on the Size Prison to, six months or six months or six months or six months.

Rose Munths convicted of grand larceny, and strongly remainded to the mercy of the Court, was sout to juli for him months.

em mendre to the mercy by the continued for salling ligence. Charles The following persons were fined for salling ligence. Charles Collect, \$40. Michael Carlan, \$40. Yearst Evipens, \$10. It's Releast \$10. Was F Rent \$21. Charles Ford, \$46. Else Cornact \$50. Was F. St. (S. P. M. Harrington, \$50. Italies A. Covinteel \$20. Charles Kelliner, \$20. Geo decided \$40. Heavy Rumpf for selling lottery policies was fixed \$20.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-FEE 26.

SUPREME COURT-Fox 26.

The General Term has entered it unies as to Notes of Issue for the different branches. Causes which have ones been on the awarder must be no stated, with the quantum to the stated as which the state of the state of the party of the party of the property of the pr

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM-FER 26. CASE OF ANDREW WILLIAMS, CONVICTED OF MURNER

The prisoner, it will be recollected, was tried and found guilty some months since, of the murder of his wife by poison, in administering arsenic to her at the house where she lodged—we believe in Duane-st. the wife stating, white itl, that she had become very sick the evening before; also, after taking a drink which he had given to her on board his vessel, of which he was ship-keeper, at the North River. He was ordered for execution, but appeal taken on the ground that declarations of the wife as to latter, and one or two other matters, had been improperly admitted. This was denied on the part of the Mr. Henry L. Chaton for the appeal. Decision re

THE BATTLE OF THE DENTISTS-ARMED TO THE TEETH. The case of Lounsberry vs. Gubert, in the Supe-

rior Court, yesterday, excited considerable interest. It originated in a breach on the part of the defendant of the following

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made and entered into between JONATHAN GLEERT, of the City and County of New York, of the first nature as SLLAL LOCKSEREN of the first nature as SLLAL LOCKSEREN of the City and County of New York, of the second part, both being practical Bertists, and doing business in easi City. Said J. Gilbert here by agrees to sell to said Lounsberry the good-will of his [G. is business in Dentistry, as concucred and carried on by said Oilbert, at No. 196 West Eighteenth at, for the term of thouse, No. 196 West Eighteenth at, for the term of three years from the first day of May, 1853.

Said Lounsberry agrees to pay said Gilbert, his hem or assigns, all over twenty per cent, of the amount of work done, until \$1,000 is paid. Said payments to be paid weakly, if requested.

Said Gilbert agrees not to be any way connected with Dentistry in the City of New York, for the term of two years from the date of this article, or to do any business in Dentistry, except what may be done at No. 196 West Eighteenths t, which shall be for the bet efft of said Lounsberry.

at No. 100 West Eighteenth at, which shall be for the berefit of said Lounsberry.

Said Lounsberry agrees to furnish said Gilbert with back room and bedroom, together with board for his wite and daughter, free of charge, until the said \$1,000 is paid, washing ironing and light included.

Said Lounsberry allows Gilbert to hold the lesse as security for the payment of the said \$1,000; said lesse to be assigned to Lounsberry on the fallitiment of the payment of said \$1,000; Lounsberry agreeing to pay rent and water tax according to the lesse.

In addition to the above sgreement, said Lounsberry is to present Gilbert with a frock coat, free frem expense.

New York June 2 1953 JONA GILBERT Williams G L GURERT SILAS LOUNSDERRY, Receives, New York, June 16, 1853 on the above agreement J. Gill tell.

Received July 4 1853, on the above agreement \$100 J. Gill BERT. Received, July 23, 1853, on the above agreement, # 0

J. Oct. SERF. Recrired, Aug 22, 1313, on the above agreement, \$160 J GILBERT.

Received, Sept 3, 1853, on the above agreement, \$50 J. Gilds & R. J. Gilds & R. T. J. Gilds Received, Fept. 22, 1853, on the above agreement, \$475.

Received on the within, \$75 Feb 20, 1854, J Ollaskir,
Received Mr Critenden's check, \$75, Feb 20, 1854.

Received, Mr Critenden's check, \$75, Feb. 29, 1851
J. GILBERT.
Received, on the within agreement, \$60, March 9 1851
J. GILBERT.
Received, on the within agreement, \$50, May 9 184
J. GILBERT.
Brecived, May 25, 1854, \$315, in full of the balance of \$1.000, within accured to be paid.
JONATCHAN GILBERT. The coursel for the plaintiff, Dr. Leunsberry, were

Mesors. Graham and Holmes; for the defendants, Messra Wheston and Doolittle. Mr. Graham, in opening the case, stated that this that Dr. Lounsberry had, for seven years, exercis-

was a case in which the parties were both dentists; that Dr. Lounsberry had, for seven years, exercised his profession in Broadway, and that Dr. Gilbert had, for some years previous to the sale of his business at No. 106 West Eighteenthatt, curried on the same business at that place. He then rectted the terms of the agreement by which Dr. Gilbert sold to Dr. Loursberry the good will of his business, with his stahishment, for the various considerations therein mentioned. He spoke especially of the double interest that Dr. Lounsberry had to get as much business as possible, and of the direct interest which Dr. Gilbert had in diverting business from him because as room as the money was paid he would get rid of boarding Dr. Gilbert's family. The agreement was that said Gilbert agreed not to do any business in New-York in dentistry, except what he might do in Dr. Lounsber y's laboratory. They would see that this was a rather extravagant concession on the part of Dr. Gilbert, in view of the smallness of the oct. Scientism. From the facts of this case it would appear that as early as the mouth of February, 183, Dr. Gilbert commenced the violation of this agreement. How long before that time he did not know that the evidence would be able to calculation of this agreement. He became intorested in business with a Dr. Schaffer, at No. 256 Hudoon-st.; and he was in the habit of apritting sway customers from Dr. Lounsberry. He carried his instrancets in his pocket, and divided the proceeds with Dr. Schaffer, It was for this reason that this action had been brought by the pisipitif, claming damages in \$5,000. Gentlemes would be receive that they must labar under considerable disadvantage here in making out the facts as figgrantly as they enisted. A man possessed of Dr. Gilbert's intelligence, when he had kardened himself to such business, would resort to all sorts of ecorety, in the first place, to ruin the main and he was the short of the prevention of the suman of the prevention of the surface of the surface of the surface his profession in Broadway, and that Dr. Gilbert had